THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY EVENING, September 30, 1806. No. 1045

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch.*

Sportsmen, Take Notice!

ON the 7th of October next, a Purse of *Sixty Dollars* will be run for over a handsome course at M'Kees Port, free for any horse, mare or gelding, to be won by the best two of three, three mile heats.

On Wednesday the 8th a Purse of *Forty Dollars* will be run for, over the same course, free as above (the winning horse of the first day excepted,) to be won by the best two, of three two mile heats.

One Thursday the 9th, a Purse consisting of all the Entrance money, of the two preceding days, will be run for over the same course, free as above (the winning horses of the first days excepted,) to be won by the best two of one and a half mile heats.

Those who enter either horse, mare or gelding must confine themselves to the principles of racing, so as to avoid any thing unfair. No regard will be paid to the weight of the rider; and not less than three horses to start for each purse.

M'Kee's Port, September 8th, 1806.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Having dissolved partnership with Mr. Johnston, has commenced the

Clock, Watch & Silversmith *Business,*

In Market Street between Second and Third Streets, opposite Mr. Spencer's Tavern.

Attention to this bussiness, in its various branches, together with *Hair Work*, executed in the neatest manner, he flatters himself, he will receive a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, August 11th, 1806.

N. B. The higest price given for old gold and silver.

FOR SALE.

A likely young mulatto girl who has about 18 years to serve. Enquire of the Printer. September 8, 1806.

Lots in the Town of BETHLEHEM

Will be offered for SALE on TUESDAY the 21st day of October next, on the premises.

THIS Town is handsomely situated on the eastern bank of the Tuscarawa river, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, on fractions No. 5, 6 and 8, in the 9th township, and 9th range, about 12 miles north west of the corner of the old seven ranges, and 9 miles south west of Canton.

A state road is already opened from Steubenville to the said corner of the seven ranges, from whence it will shortly be extended to this town, where it will be intersected by others leading from New-Lisbon, Nimishillen, Oznaburgh and Canton, on a direction to the new purchase lately made by Congress.

A valuable and extensive body of land lies in the neighbourhood which is rapidly settling, the produce of which may be transported from this place by water to the Ohio.

These advantages combining with others which can only be discovered by a geographical knowledge of the country, must inevitably render BETHLEHEM in a very short time a place of considerable importance.

Attention will be given by

ROBERT RICHIE, jun'r. and
ISAAC JENKINSON,
Attorney for Tunis & Annesly.

Steubenville, August 30, 1806.

*** *Robert Richie and Isaac Jenkinson are also authorised to sell a number of valuable Tracts of Land on Tuscarawa river, and in other places.*

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to let on *Ground Rent*, 150 feet on Front Street and in depth 60, by Andrew Watson; and on behalf of H. H. Brackenridge, his Lot on Market Street 100 feet and in depth 60 feet. Those, with the improvements thereon at the annuel rent of not less than Five Dollars per foot, but the highest bidder above this to be prefered.

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1806.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Front and Market Streets, is now opening a large and well chosen assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he purchased from the most extensive cash houses in Philadelphia.

ELEGANT chintzes and fancy cottons
Silk and cotton chambray muslins
4-4 and 6-4 white and black cambric muslins
Lutestrings, senshaws and mantuas
Chocolate, scarlet, blue and yellow bandanoes
Madras, pullicats and pocket handkerchiefs
Fine chintz shawls and cotton handkerchiefs
4-4 and 6-4 damask silk shawls
4-4 and 6-4 elegant white silk pic nic shawls
Black silk, love and barcelona handkerchiefs
A large quantity of silk gloves and pic nic mitts
Mens and womens silk and cotton hose
4-4 shirting cambric muslins
1 case 4-4 Irish linnens from 50 cents to 150 cents per yard
Dutch linnens for sheeting, and elegant table cloths
5 bales India muslins some of which are 5-4 wide at 25 cents per yard
White platillas and brown holland
Black, olive & blue constitution cords & velvets
Cotton cassimer, grandurills and coloured nan keens
President cord in imitation of Bennet's
uperfine black, blue and drab cloths
Buff, scarlet, blue and mixt 6-4 common cloths
Blue, black, white and buff cassimers
4 bales superior ingrain carpeting dark and lively colours
400 pair womens leather slippers at one dollar a pair
Womens plain and spangled kid and morocco shoes
Childrens red and green, plain and Jefferson do.
Mens and boys coarse and fine leather do.
Silk and cotton suspenders
A large and handsome collection of Books
Blank books from 1 to 7 quire, plain and ruled
Gilt and plain post and foolscap paper
Playing cards of the best quality
6 cards elegant penknives, quills and wafers
Bell metal kettles,
Copper, patent and iron tea kettles
Box and post coffee mills
Large and small scalebeams and steelyards
Saddlery of every kind and newest patterns
Plated and brass candlesticks
Pen, pocket and sportsmans knives
Elegant white and green ivory handled knives and forks with carvers compleat
Strong buck and bone rivetted handled ditto
Butchers knives and steels
Iron and pewter tea and table spoons
Common and patent brass cocks
Cast steel handsaws, drawing knives & hatchets
Commode handles of new pattern and kinds
A variety of mounting for cabinet makers
Watch chains, finger rings, ear drops, and breast pins
Butt hinges and screws of all sizes
Large and small iron and wood locks
Padlocks and case hardened horse locks
Mill, crosscut and pit saws
Anvils, vices, spades and shovels
Crowley steel, warranted first quality
Red and white dry lead
20 kegs white lead, ground in oil
Spanish brown and yellow ochre
Verdigrise and spirits of turpentine
Castor, sweet, and British oil
Cream tartar, sulpher and glauber salts
Godfrey's cordial and Bateman's drops
Anderson's and Hooper's pills
Souchong, young hyson and hyson skin teas
Coffee, chocolate, pepper and alspice
Muscovado, lump and loaf sugars
Spanish Indigo and fig blue
Copperas, allum, madder, redwood & logwood
Madeira, Port and Sherry wines
Brandy, spirits and whiskey by the barrel
15 casks gunpowder, and bar lead
Spanish segars, plug and cut-and-dry tobacco
Scotch and rappee snuff
English cheese from 50 to 75 lb.
China, in tea sets 35 to 40 doils.
China coffee and tea cups and saucers
Blue Nankin china in several sets
China mantle ornaments
Blue china chambers, wash bowls and pitchers
White and gilt do. do. do.
Blue china plates, large and small
200 dollars worth of plated castors and tea trays
Elegant mahogany liquor cases, with gilt bottles
Best English cut tumblers and wine glasses
Water bottles, decanters in pairs and salt stands
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers

With a variety of other goods which he will sell low, particularly to those who purchase to sell. In exchange for any of the above goods he will receive country linnen, whiskey, and almost any kind of produce in payment.

He has also a young bay *HORSE*, 5 years old, for sale, which he will sell low. Also, an elegant *SHOTGUN*, which cost 50 dollars in New-York.

☞ A Young Man, who can come well recommended as to integrity and ability, will meet with a generous salary.

He has a large & commodious cellar which he appropriates for storing goods secure from fire.

*** *STORES* carefully put up for persons descending the river.

☞ One dozen elegant silver mounted Swords.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1806. tf.

DONATION LANDS, FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	50
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
855	200

FIFTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT. No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
8720	200

TENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street*, *Philadelphia*.

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

COTTON.

A quantity of first quality

Tennessee Cotton,

FOR SALE,

By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of MORDECAI M'LEOD, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, Boat Builder, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement properly attested, to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE M'LEOD, Adminx.
GEORGE ROBINSON, Adminr.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1806. 6w.

WARNER & LLOYD,

TAYLORS & HABIT MAKERS,

HAVE commenced business next door to the corner of Market in Second street, where Gentlemen's Cloathes and Ladies' Habits, will be made in the newest and most approved fashions.

They flatter themselves, that from their experience in business, they will be able to give ample satisfaction to those who may think proper to favour them with their custom, and hope that they will meet with a share of public patronage.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms, Ladies' Great Coats, Spencers, and Peleceis made in the neatest manner, and to suit their present dress.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1806.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, *September* 16.

The arrival at this port of the sch'r Atlantic, capt. Howard, from Nantes, has enabled us to lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser, intelligence from Europe of considerable importance. Our Paris papers are to the 28th of July, inclusive, and our letters from Nantes to the 4th of August.

A TREATY OF PEACE, of which the conditions had not been made public, was signed at Paris on the 20th of July, between Russia and France, and had been forwarded to Petersburgh for ratification.

A confederation of some of the petty states in Germany has been entered into for the purpose of mutual defence, with a view to their separation from the Germanic empire.

The fortress of Gaeta has at length surrendered after a defence that will make no inconsiderable figure in the history of the present times. The garrison sustained a continual fire of 11 days with open trenches, during which time 800,000 pounds of powder was consumed by the besiegers.

We have seen a letter from Nantz of the first of August, which states, that it was reported, that the preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and France, was signed at Paris on the 27th of July. The writer says this wants confirmation.

The same letter says "Last envening's mail brought news from Paris, authorising the free exportation of grain to any port or ports, by neutrals. This shews a pacific disposition towards England.

The Harvest in France is stated to be the most abundant ever known. Wheat would not sell for more than 6 livres.

We have comprised in the following extracts all that relate to these interesting events and all that the papers contain which we judged worthy of translation.

PARIS, July 22.—The Jesuits have been ordered to quit the city of Naples in 24 hours, and the kingdom as expeditiously as possible. It is believed they will retire to Russia, the rules in any of their order not permitting them to settle in any of the Catholic states, not even in those of the Holy Father.

July 23.—A Courier from the British Cabinet has trod closely in the steps of the secretary to the Russian ambassador.—The latter at Calais on the 18th, with dispatches for M. Oubril; the former arrived on the 19th and immediately proceeded for Paris. The smallest appearance of a reconciliation between the two nations revives the wishes and hopes of the friends of peace and humanity.

July 24.—The minister of marine has written a circular letter to the different ports, announcing that peace was signed on the 20th of this month at Paris, between France and Russia, by the general of division Clarke, Counsellor of State and of the Cabinet, and M. Oubril, Privy Counsellor; and that, in consequence, it is ordered that all admirals, commandants of ports, and of his imperial majesty's ships, to treat the vessels of Russia as friends.—*Moniteur.*

The fetes which had been announced for the month of August, will not take place until the latter end of September. This delay is judged necessary to give time to the grand army to be present.—*ib.*

We are assured that on the 15th of this month the discussions which have been carried on for the arrangement of the affairs of Germany were terminated; and that the ministers of the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, of the elector of Baden, the landgrave of Hesse, Darmstadt, the duke of Cleves and Berg, the princes of the house of Nassau, the prince of Ysembourg, the princes of Hohenzollern, the prince of Aremberg, the prince of Salm, the count de Leyen, &c. have concluded a treaty of alliance and reciprocal guarantee, under the title of "*Federation of the Rhine.*" We believe they have come to a resolution to separate themselves from the Germanic body, in order to have no contradiction between their interests and their policy. During the day of the 16th there was observed a great movement of couriers, which tended in a great measure to confirm the reports in circulation respecting this news.

July 25.—According to public report the Federation of the Rhine will be under the protection of France; it is added that they will have on foot an army of 60,000 men; and that the elector of Baden, the landgrave of Darmstadt and the duke of Cleves, will take the title of Grand Dukes.

The Jewish deputies will assemble for the first time on Saturday next in the ancient chapel of St. John, near the city hotel, which has been prepared to hold their sitting. The kingdom of Italy will, it is said, send sixteen deputies.

July 26.—The movement of the troops from the interior towards Germany has been suspended in consequence of the peace with Russia. In a few hours after its signature, M. Oubril set off for St. Petersburgh, after having first taken an hotel for the new Russian Ambassador. It is thought the ratifications will be exchanged in a month.

July 28.—It is believed that Lord Yarmouth, who lately arrived here from England, will soon appear in a public character.

BALTIMORE, *September 16*.

We understand that at the time of the gale which proved so disastrous to the French fleet, admiral Jerome Bonaparte was in the Veteran, which vessel has not since been heard of.

VERY STRANGE!

The marquis Casa Yrujo, who came as far as this city on Sunday last, and who intended to proceed to the seat of government next morning, continued here till yesterday morning, when he *returned* to Philadelphia in the French Town packet.

NEW-YORK, *September* 16.

Extract of a letter from Curracoa, dated 19th August, to a respectable merchant in this city.

"Miranda has been again defeated, and compelled to re-embark, probably with the determination to abandon an enterprize, which it would seem, his *enlightened* countrymen are not firm enough to encourage, and he has no means of accomplishing on any other principle. I have seen the extract of a letter from the commandant of Coro, mentioning that a skirmish took place on the 11th inst, while Miranda's party were engaged in watering at Rio Negro—that he had 20 killed, 17 wounded, and some prisoners—that his fleet consisted of ships, brigs, &c. protected by his Britannic majesty's ship Lilly, only. They are supposed to have returned to Aruba, but we have no arrival to establish the fact."

(Com. Adv.)

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 18.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

"Arrived this morning, ship Delaware, Farmer 50 days from Amsterdam.

"The Delaware was sent into Portsmouth, (Eng.) by a British cruiser, and cleared. Sailed from thence about the 8th of August, and brings London dates to the 6th. They state the almost absolute CERTAINTY of PEACE. Lord Lauderdale had gone over to France in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary. The news of a treaty between France and Russia is confirmed.

Lord Lauderdale sailed from England in the Clyde frigate, and anchored in Calais harbor, where he landed amidst the acclamations of the populace. As a confirmation of the prospect of a general PEACE, the Dutch fleet in the Texel had been dismantled, and the French troops were evacuating Holland. A grand national fete was to take place in Paris early in September."

The following interesting extract is from an American gentleman, of whose intelligence and correctness we have a personal knowledge, dated Nantz, Aug. 1.

"It is reported on the authority of private letters from Paris, that the preliminary treaty with England was actually *signed;* and some statements go so far as to speak of the articles. Among a variety of others, I have heard that France cedes to England the Isles of France and all claim to her possessions in the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Hanover, &c.

"England cedes to France Gibraltar, Malta, and relinquishes forever the trade of the Mediterranean. I mention these as mere reports; but no doubt exists of the principle articles being mutually agreed upon, and both the parties are seriously bent on making Peace."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 30, 1806.

The Return Judges of the different election districts in Allegheny county, are requested to take notice, that they must attend at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on the first Friday, (being the third day) after the General Election, to make out and certify a general return for the county, and perform other duties required of them by law.

The delegates chosen for the purpose of fixing on a Ticket for the ensuing Election, recommended the following to the consideration of their fellow citizens:—

For Congress.—John Wilkins, Jr.
Assembly.—Robert Baldwin, of Allegheny County.
James Carothers, Beaver.
John M'Bride, Butler.
Commissioner.—John Darragh.
Coroner.—William Porter.

TO THE ELECTORS.

No. II.

IN fixing upon your representative, other considerations aside, prudence and sound policy ought to point out a man of property, talents, and eminence, for the more extensive his possessions, the more anxious he will be for the welfare of the country in which they are situated, and the greater his eminence, the more guarded will he be against falling from that station, and the less can he gain by becoming the tool of a party. A moment's reflection will discover the weakness, the narrowness of the notion of making mediocrity the criterion of choosing a member; this doctrine has always been preached by a set for mere selfish purposes, and they laugh in their sleeve at the credulity that swallows their too popular absurdities; like the worst of poisons it may be administered in honey, and the effects are not discovered until too late for remedy; it contains something pleasing at first view, as it introduces the levelling system, but the experience and example of all countries where it has been tried, prove the error of the opinion; the causes of the universality of this doctrine are many, and proceed from principles ground-e in the imperfections of human nature; jealousy of superiority, and the motives of self interest are the principal, to these may be imputed all the dreadful consequences of anarchy and revolutions that have so often disgraced humanity; and to descend from great to small, to these may be imputed the vile slanders of malice and falsehood which are so often heaped on a candidate on the eve of an election, which, however false, frequently have the desired effect before their influence can be counteracted by subsequent elucidation.

Besides the strong tie of property, there are many other reasons why an individual of conspicuousness ought to be preferred to one drawn from the walks of obscurity; his character is better known, his actions can be canvassed, and his whole conduct may be analized by the discriminating process of public enquiry. It is from the general tenor of a man's behaviour that he is known, and not from the professions of a moment; there is not that subtlety pervading the generality of human nature, as to enable a being for ever to play the hypocrite, for ever to act under false colours; an instance of this happens only often enough to confirm the rule in opposition; the public seldom fail of making a proper estimate of a man from his preceding life, if it only take the trouble of reflecting, and it is to be hoped it would seldom act contrary to this estimate, if left to its own guidance. Under this impression I address you; if I thought otherwise, I would blush for my fellow citizens.

In supporting Gen. Wilkins you cannot be deceived; before you enter upon action, you know your grounds, you have good data to form correct opinions of the event; he is not palmed upon you by stratagem, nor do you know him only through the medium of a corresponding committee; he is not first introduced to you in 1806, but your acquaintance may be said to have commenced in your infancy; he emigrated to this country whilst it was yet a "howling wilderness," and his endeavours, ever since, to gain a property for himself, have been connected with his efforts for the aggrandizement of our country; look back, remember, and you must acknowledge the correctness of my statement; he, amongst others, has been peculiarly instrumental in the unprecedented improvement of our western department; to be sure, this was his interest, the interest of every inhabitant, but every inhabitant has not that liberality of thought, that extension of idea, to combine so properly private pursuits with public spirit. From his habits and opportunities he is particularly qualified for our representative, he has witnessed the gradual changes brought about by different causes, and his understanding is calculated to judge correctly, appreciate the advantages, and correct the errors that exist in these causes and effects.—The trick of harping upon a man's wealth and eminence in life, as setting him above considerations for the benefit of the poorer class is, or ought by this time, to be clearly understood; it ought to be well known, that in a democracy the interests of the highest and lowest are intimately connected; circumstances that have an influence on one grade of society, must unavoidably affect the other; that which would oppress the poor, must injure the rich; consequently those regulations that bear lightly on the former, will be grateful to the latter from a motive of self interest.

Mr. Smith, who is offered as the opponent of Gen. Wilkins, is, I am confident, known but to few of you in this part of the country; he has been produced before the public eye only within the last one or two years, and in that time he has done nothing to merit any uncommon demonstration of your respect in his favour. I know of no requisite he possesses for becoming a candidate, except it be contended, that professing certain principles is a sufficient qualification; he lives in a remote part of the district, removed from almost any acquaintance with life, only known in the vicinity of his plantation, or by individuals with whom his business may have connected him; his habits and general engagements, his confined education, and unacquaintance with the science of government, render him unfit for the important trust of legislation; we do not pretend to reason from theory, we argue from facts, from nature; it requires a man of great natural presence of mind, or of some general acquaintance with the world, to stand collected amidst the contentions of debate, and to preserve a respectability in the blaze of talents that is presumed to compose our Congress; the smallest false step may draw down the contempt of the whole body, and it is surely our duty to guard against this; but it is not to be done by picking up a being whom none of you are acquainted with, (who, for aught you know, may be a compound of stupidity and folly) and placing him in the chair of honour; if he be a man of weak intellects (and what proof have you that he is not?) the probability is, that he will be bewildered in the maze of politics, or that to gain the smiles of a junto, he will chime in with the most pernicious proceedings; perhaps it is the creed of a party that it is only necessary for the generality of representatives to vote, to be finger members, to follow the dictates of a leader; but every independent republican must spurn at this idea, and despise the servile principles that adopt it.

I trust, that at the approaching contest you will look beyond the day, uninfluenced by the childishness of a personal triumph; that respectability and public benefit will be the grand aim of your actions; that you will meet, resolved to wipe off the foul stain of insignificancy, to which we have been too long subject, and to assert an equal right to partake of the independency of debate.—Whether this is to be done by electing a member of obscurity and illiterateness, or of eminence and talents, I presume not to say; but this I believe, if you act in obedience to the dictates of the *head*, "all will be well."

MARCUS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens,

THE great, the good and the wise WASHINGTON, whose memory must be ever revered and cherished in the grateful hearts of his countrymen, when about to resign into the hands of Congress the appointment of Commander in Chief of the American army, which had been conferred on him by their unanimous vote on the 15th of June 1775, in an address to the people, contained in his circular letter of the 18th of June 1783, to the governors of the respective states, says, "*There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States, as an independent power.*" "*1st. An indissoluble union under one federal head.*" "*2dly.*" "*A sacred regard to public justice.*" "*3dly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment.*" "*4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and polities, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advancement to the interest of the community.*" "*These,*" says he, "*are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis, and whoever would dare to sap the foundation, or overturn the structure, under whatever species pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration and severest punishment which can be inflicted by his injured country.*" "*On the three first articles,*" continues he, "*I will make a few observations, leaving the last to the good sense and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.*"—OF THE PEOPLE. This most sagacious, most virtuous and illustrious of patriots, fortunately for his country, lived to see the three first objects recommended, in a great measure accomplished, realized and perfected: the last, tho' much of it was necessary for the completion and establishment of the others, was not specially intended for any particular time or effort: he did not recommend "A pacific and friendly disposition among the people" limited to the gaining a particular object; but the PREVALENCE of such disposition. This was a principle which was always to be in exercise, active and predominant; and, like the hand of Providence in the government of the universe, always exerted and ready to save. This recommendation was wise, virtuous, patriotic, and some may think, from the events that in a short time followed, prophetic. This recommendation he with confidence, submitted without comment or remark, to the good sense and consideration of the people; on all proper occasions afterwards reiterated and inculcated it, by precept and example; and in that inestimable legacy left them, thirteen years afterwards, on his retiring from the exercise of the executive authority, he assured them of *his unceasing vows to Heaven*, "*that their union and brotherly affection might be perpetual*"—"*that the free constitution which was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained—and its administration in every department might be stamped with wisdom and virtue.*" Shall we then, my fellow citizens, disregard his wholesome advice and admonitions? Shall we disregard our own good sense and the sober exercise of the sound judgment which Americans are known to possess; and place our dearest interests under the guidance of our passions and prejudices?

The people of Pennsylvania have at different times been divided into different political sects; at present there are two grand divisions. The one headed by a set of daring ambitious leaders, without wisdom or virtue, whose avowed object is to destroy our constitution and most approved political institutions. In opposition to these, and to defeat their desperate attempts, the friends of the constitution and those institutions have united, sacrificing for the safety of the country and the preservation of its liberty all inferior considerations; suspending their opinions of forms, in order to preserve the substance, and of the nice distinctions of administration in order to preserve the government itself. These advise moderation, and call upon the people to reflect, to reason dispassionately, to investigate, and ascertain the truth and judge for themselves; while the leaders of the faction opposed to them are summoning from the hotbeds of their malignant hearts every falsehood, calumny and means of misrepresentation, which can rouse the passions and darken the understanding. In this crisis how will honest men act? With whom will men of patriotism unite? The questions are serious and important.—Where is the citizen who loves his country and has the spirit of an independent freeman, that will suffer himself to be made the instrument of such ambitious tyrants, and of raising them to power on the ruins of his country? Are patriotic citizens, who have approved of our well digested republican systems, apostates, because they still approve and value them, and to preserve them are willing to lay aside private animosity and opinions of minor importance; and can the charges of apostacy by their profligate opponents affect their character. Let us unite, my fellow citizens, restore social harmony and good will to the community, and banish discord and corruption from this new and flourishing country. Let not slight shades of difference in our political opinions distract society, cherish the spirit of enmity and faction, and make us enemies to each other and to our country. Let use view with horror and detest the men who would advise a conduct different from what the late great and wise father of his country has recommended.

The instances are neither few nor novel, my fellow citizens, where the hatred and revenge arising from party spirit and faction, have become superior to the noble feelings of patriotism and destroyed the liberty and independence of nations. On these were raised the throne of Bonaparte; these made way for a King of Holland; under these lie buried the independence of the Italian states, and the liberties of the once brave and patriotic Swiss; and by these, unless we attend to the useful lessons we have received from wisdom and experience, and check the career of ambitious demagogues, the liberties and independence of our own happy country will in all probability also fall.

A CITIZEN.

Forks of Yough, September 23, 1806.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTHWESTERN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens,

THE language of flattery and abuse, so commonly addressed to the people on the approach of an election, is, to my mind, as poor a compliment to their understanding, modesty and morals, as it is disgraceful in those who make use of it. Ribaldry and reproach can seldom have any good tendency, and contain as little information;—and "Flattery," in the words of a respectable writer, "corrupts both the receiver and giver, and adulation, is not of more service to the people than to kings."—While, however, I disdain the use of both, I shall not hesitate, should it be found necessary in this short address, to employ both the language of commendation and of just reprimand and recrimination.

I readily subscribe to the opinion, that all, which is necessary to prepare us for discharging the important trust enjoined on us by the constitution, as electors, is, that we should divest ourselves of party prejudices; banish the influence of party spirit; ascertain what is truth and fact; and judge for ourselves. When this is done, I believe there are few electors in the district, who would not with firmness and the dignity of independent freemen, perform this important duty. On the other hand when the influence of party zeal and the spirit of faction are admitted and cherished, it is impossible to calculate how far the imagination may be deluded, the powers of reasoning impaired, and the integrity of the heart corrupted.

The celebrated Dean Swift, having a long time with regret and concern contemplated the baleful effects of political discord and intolerance in his time, says, "I am apt to think this "schism in politicks has deprived us of just "one half the good sense that once blazed in "our actions." I do not hesitate to think and believe the best informed will acknowledge, that with us the present crisis requires ALL the good sense of the people, and that our situation and danger are speaking in emphatic and impressive language to their hearts and understandings in every state and district of the union. Will the people of America, at the very moment, they find their country the only sovereign independent nation in the civilized world, left in possession of a free republican government, expose to hazard their wholesome well-digested protecting institutions and abandon the ark of their political security, to be tossed by the winds and waves of innovation and revolution? Shall we at such a moment think it degrading to pause and reflect; and examine with a vigilant and scrutinizing eye, whether in the paths we are invited to pursue by the leaders of a faction, the avowed enemies of our constitution, and the laws which we have cherished nearest our hearts, which we have claimed as our BIRTH-RIGHT, and defended at the expence of our blood, we do not discover the footsteps of our late sister republick, leading towards that gulph into which they have fallen and from whence none have returned? I cannot think we are ready to exchange the real American Cap of Liberty for the cap and bells of the unfortunate deceased, which it seems they have bequeathed to their kindred in this country; nor inconsiderately dance after its gingling on the brink of a destructive precipice.

I believe we generally value a well regulated protecting liberty in a well regulated republican government: and I believe the sentiments of honour and integrity are yet so strong and pure, even in most of those whose excited zeal has for a time hurried beyond the bounds of rectitude and correct principles, as to induce them to retrace the steps of error, and to detest the means and motives by which they have been misled. The portentous aspect of our affairs contains at least some circumstances to admonish us that before the expiration of another year, it may be necessary to speak again the language of '76; not for base electioneering purposes, but to preserve our independence and just rights, set forth and explained in the declaration of that independence and the magna charta of our union and liberty. It may then not be considered criminal to lay aside private party rancour for the general good, and join heart and hand in one glorious common cause. Daring must the man then be, who will venture to advise us to consign to neglect and contempt the few remaining veterans of the revolution; or to bribe with a sheet of paper in their adopted country, the friends of liberty from foreign nations, to sell their votes to an unprincipled faction.

The meaning of the position modestly adopted by the faction, "*It is not every man who has* FOUGHT *for his country, that ought to be trusted with the management of state affairs,*" cannot be easily mistaken. Grant them this, and the next will be, *none of them ought to be trusted.* Indeed their conduct shews that they aim at the assumption of an unlimited tyranny, which will permit no citizen, whether he has been a revolutionary patriot, an American or foreigner, to exercise any political right unless he becomes the humble instrument of their ambition, and bends his neck for a step in the ladder they are preparing to ascend to power by.

The illiberal attacks made on Gen. Wilkins in the Commonwealth, are so consistent with the characters, understandings and manners of the writers for that paper, that the propri-

ety of taking notice of them by a publication through the medium of a press may well be questioned: but, as silence is sometimes considered evidence of guilt, and the permitting them to pass without notice or denial might impose upon some well meaning citizens, whose good opinion we are not indifferent to, but wish to retain and cultivate, I will venture to make a few observations on those parts, which contain something like formal charges capable of being separated from the mass of calumny and abuse, in which they are involved.

It is stated that "*Mr. Smith* is a stedfast republican, and never deviated from the principles he at first professed. This is not the case with John Wilkins, jun." Whether Mr. Smith is a stedfast republican, or whether he has never deviated from the principles he at first professed (unless indeed his principles are of a very modern date) we believe the writers for the Commonwealth know little;—but as to John Wilkins, jun. we aver that he is and ever has been an uniform stedfast republican; and that this charge against him is false and groundless. John Wilkins, jun. at an early period of life, in the day of peril, entered into the service of his country, by the side of his father, fought for republicanism, and has uniformly suported it, and will be supported as a republican, by republican electors. John Wilkins, jun. at a time when his revolutionary services were best known; at a time when real republicanism uncontaminated with jacobin French principles destructive of all republicanism, was well understood, was by the free suffrages of the people of this country, many of whom had been his active compatriots, honored with a seat in the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth. John Wilkins, jun. also held different appointments under Governor Mifflin; not to be sure lucrative, but such as men of worth and service ought to be entrusted with:—and much to his honour be it remembered, that when his other engagements and avocations rendered him unable to discharge the duties of these appointments, with that strict fidelity and attention, which were compatible with his correct principles and feelings, he voluntarily laid them down that other citizens might enjoy the honour and emoluments of them.

It is said "*Mr. Smith* has no UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS at the Treasury of the United States. This is not the case wih John Wilkins, jun."—I will not pretend to say that the duties of *every* office under the government are beyond the capacity of Mr. Smith to discharge, or that he wants integrity to be entrusted with it; but I believe he never was in a situation to have accounts to settle at the Treasury, further than to settle his *axe and no money*, (which was no difficult matter) at the rate of six dollars a day, while attending as our representative; and I also believe, whatever his presumption may be, he would not venture to enter into the engagements from whence Gen. Wilkins's accounts arose, and that he would not be entrusted with them.

It is understood and believed that Gen Wilkins has some accounts at the Treasury of the United States not yet finally settled; but we believe it is not owing to any laches or misconduct in him that this settlement has not been made. His vouchers have for a long time been in the hands of the proper officer, and he has several times attended at the city of Washington, at much inconvenience and expence, to obtain a final settlement without being able to effect it. Let his case be considered with candour and temper, and will it then be said there is any weight in the charge? Has the government prosecuted him for any misconduct? Has it sued him for any money in his hands, or to compel a settlement? Has it cited him to settlement or complained that he refused to attend?—He was in office eighteen months after the present administration came into power—would they not have turned him out had he been delinquent? He complains that he has not had a settlement, and denies that there is any public money in his hands.—How long do pubiic accounts frequently stand open on the books in the Treasury Department, where no balance or a very inconsiderable one is due on either side?

It is again stated that "*Mr. Smith* is wholy unconcerned with any *land speculation* whatever. This is not the case with John Wilkins, jun." It may be true that Mr. Smith is wholly unconcerned with any land speculation; but I suspect the writers for the Commonwealth have, in their usual way, hazarded the assertion without examination into the fact. It is likely that Mr. Smith holds as much land in proportion to the time he has been in this country, as Gen. Wilkins. Or he may be concerned in *other* lucrative speculations as exceptionable as *land* speculations. But granting that all his speculations are in politicks (to be sure very important) and that otherwise he is an inactive useless member of society; neglects to provide for his family, and in the language of St. Paul "is *worse* than an infidel," is it a fact that Gen. Wilkins is a landjobber or land speculator?—No. During the long time he has resided in the western country, he has generally been actively and industriously engaged in business providing for the support, comfort, education and establishment of a numerous rising family: and has at different times, according to his opportunities, means and circumstances, purchased property; on part of which he has made improvements useful to the country, and other parts his interest, necessities or the accommodation of others may have induced him to sell; but in the opprobrious and unpopular sense of the word, he is not, and has not been a land speculator. It may with propriety be added that both his private pursuits, and public engagements were often of a nature to expose him to much personal danger and his property to risk and hazard. How many of our citizens have lost their lives in their attempts to secure property and establish themselves and their families in this country? How many, who saved their lives failed in these laudable atempts?—Where is Mr. Elliott the contractor? But why do the Pittsburgh Dictators speak of land speculation? Who were the speculators at the late sales of unseated land in Allegheny county?—Do they suppose the records of the Sheriff's and Commissioners' Offices have become invisible?

It is also asserted that "*Mr. Wilkins* has sought after a seat in congress for many years." This charge is equally false and groundless with the rest. It is well known that Gen. Wilkins with great reluctance permitted himself to be named as a candidate for congress. This is the fact, and a strong inducement for supporting him; for it will be a pledge of his attending to his public duties, and not to the means of securing the continuance of a seat in that body.

We therefore say that John Wilkins, jun. is, and always has been, an uniform stedfast republican;—that the insinuation of his being a public defaulter and of his refusing to settle his accounts with the government is false and groundless;—that he is not a land speculator;—and that he is not an office hunter, nor has he sought a seat in congress.

If he has held contracts under the government, they were such as were offered to the citizens generally, and he had a right to submit his terms, as well as others, for acceptance or rejection. They were contracts which few were capable of executing; and perhaps none more capable than him.

Let me ask where is the man in the district who would be afraid to send Gen. Wilkins to a distant part of the country as agent in his private concerns? Where is the man who would hesitate to give him his letter of attorney? And ought not the principles, which would qualify a man for such an agent, be among the first which would qualify him for a public political agent? Away with all this hollow, deceitful canting about principles in men who in private life have not the confidence of their fellow citizens. The pretended principles and political faith of these men are all hypocricy, *without works, and dead*. To-day they will shout for liberty and republicanism, to-morrow they will kiss the lowest step of the throne of a Bonaparte. Give me the man for a representative whose principles appear in his actions and services, and whose actions and services vouch for his principles. In the hands of such a man only representation can be respectable, and the interests of the republic in safety.

As an individual, unconnected with Gen. Wilkins, and only claiming the privilege of an independent freeman, I submit with much deference these few observations, in humble expectation that they will be well received, and that my fellow citizens will be impressed with the propriety and policy of electing him our representative at this time.

AN ELECTOR.

PEOPLE, ATTEND! ATTEND! ATTEND!

From the Commonwealth.—"It appears that "the heads of Departments at Washington "have formed themselves into a cabinet coun-"cil, like that of England, which by *influence, "bribery* and *corruption*, may carry (through "both houses) all the measures projected by "themselves; and, by the same unworthy "means, defeat every good proposition that "comes from any other quarter."

FOR SALE,
A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
September 22, 1806. tf.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.
M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.
September 16th, 1806. tf.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pitt township, within one mile of Pittsburgh, on the 15th instant, an indented servant girl named *Susannah Puntney*, but calls herself Susannah Prize, 16 years and an half old, about 5 feet high, black hair, dark complexion, heavy eye-brows, and thick lips; had on a plain blue linsey petticoat, a blue and white striped cotton short gown, and a new red and white spotted shawl. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said girl to the subscriber.

JOHN WOLSLARE.
September 16, 1806.

Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of Allegheny county, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts within the county aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of October next, when and where they are to elect agreeably to law,

One fit person to serve as Representative in the Congress of the United States.

Three persons to serve as Representatives in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons as Coroner for the County of Allegheny.

And one person for County Commissioner.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh this eleventh day of September, A. D. 1806, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-first.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Sheriff.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.
Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

THE
HERMITAGE FURNACE,

ON Mill creek, two miles east of Ligonier, and one quarter of a mile north of the old Pennsylvania road, is now in BLAST, and all orders addressed to me at the Works, or to *Samuel Selby*, the Manager, for Castings or Pig Iron, will be duly attended to and executed with care and dispatch.

AR. ST. CLAIR.
September 11, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *Andrew Jamison*, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, Taylor, deceased, are requested to present them to the subsribers for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE ROBINSON, } Executors.
DAVID M'ELHENY, }
Pittsburgh, September 22d 1806. 8t

MATTHEW BARKWELL,
Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his former customers and the public, that he has removed from Front street to Market street, near the Monongahela river, where he intends carrying on his business more extensively than formerly, and as it will be his study to have work done in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will receive a share of the public patronage.

He has for sale, a quantity of *Soal* and *Upper Leather*, low for cash.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1806.

A Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh, about two weeks ago, a small black cow, 4 years old, straight horns, white flanks, and a little white on her belly, a small star in her forehead, some white on the inside of the hind legs, she is gentle, but looks, if disturbed, wild. Two dollars will be given for her delivery.—Enquire at the printing office.
Sept. 22d, 1806.

JEREMIAH NEAVE,
No. 31,
SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAS imported for the *FALL SALES*, and will have constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS WARE,
JAPANNED TEA TRAYS,
WAITERS, etc. etc.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns.

ALSO,
PIPES AND GLASS BOTTLES.

Well worth the attention of all Country Storekeepers connected with Philadelphia. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short date.
September 10. 8t

STOP THE RUNAWAY!
Three Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, on Sunday the 31st of August last, an* Apprentice Boy, *to the Coppersmith and Tinning Trade, named JAMES RAMMAGE, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet high; he had on when he went away a striped cotton roundabout jacket, a black satin waistcoat and cotton striped overalls, a pair of new coarse shoes, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up said runaway and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable expences if brought home.*

SAMUEL HUBLEY.
Pittsburgh, 15 September, 1806.

The Justices and Constables
ASSISTANT

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
THE TABLE OF FEES,
established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

Being duly empowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek, about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simms's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL.

NOTICE.

EDWARD CARR respectfully returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh for the patronage they gave him on a former occasion, and begs further support to his *SCHOOL*, which will be opened on Monday next, the 6th of October, in the upper front room of the house now occupied by Mr. Ensill, corner of Market Street, on the bank of the Monongahela river. Sept. 22, 1806.

N. B. A Subscription Paper is left with *Mr. Wm. Borrett*, merchant, *Market street.*

Having been appointed a committee to accelerate the return of *Mr. Edward Carr* to Pittsburgh, as teacher, by a number of persons desirous thereof; and having accomplished our mission, by his consent, and the procuring a suitable situation, we now recommend him to the patronage of our fellow citizens generally.

WILLIAM BORRETT,
ZADOK CRAMER,
WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22d, 1806.

EVENING SCHOOL will be open on the *second Monday* in October.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 28th instant, a brown *MARE*, about 14 and an half hands high, one hind foot white, a large white mark on her back occasioned by the saddle, some small ditto, about seven or eight years old, no brand that I remember, she is a natural pacer, midling heavy built, of a gentle temper, and but a low carriage. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the thief and secure me the mare, or five dollars for the mare only.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.
Allegheny county, September 28, 1806.

The Mechanical Society of Pittsburgh

are requested to attend the monthly meeting on Monday evening next at the usual time and place. As that is the evening of the annual election, the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order,

JAMES B. CLOW, Secretary,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 30th, 1806.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Journeyman Stone Cutter,

WHO will meet with steady employment and good wages. Also a young lad about 16 or 17 years of age as an apprentice to the above Trade. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, end of St. Andrew's Bridge.
Pittsburgh August 18, 1806.

The following BLANKS, correctly and handsomely printed on good paper, may be had at this Office.

JUSTICES WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESS
ALSO,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 19.

Accounts by the Sukey and Peggy, from Carracoa, reiterate the former advices of the discomfiture of Miranda. He had taken refuge at Aruba, a small barren island. What his future views were, is not understood. It is evident however, that he must entirely abandon the project of revolutionizing South America.

A passenger in the Rufus, Nantz, adds to the other reports prevailing there at the time of his departure, that Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, had been assasinated.

From the Norfolk Herald Sept. 16.

L'IMPETEUX DESTROYED!

We stop the press, after having some of our papers worked off, having seen some of the Officers of the British frigate MELAMPUS, who inform, that on Sunday morning they descried to the southward of Cape Henry a line of battle ship dismasted, which they immediately gave chase to and ran a shore on Currituck, about 30 miles to the S. of the Cape, and after taking the officers and men, (amounting to about 600) set fire to her, when she was totally destroyed. She proved to be the L'Impeteux, Mons. L. V. Belaw, of 74 guns. The Melampus is now in Hampton Roads.

FRANCE *and* SPAIN.--We are informed from a source that does not leave us room to doubt, that no progress whatever has been made in the treaty with Spain—owing entirely to impediments interposed by France! And through several different channels it is perfectly understood that the French mean to come to an open rupture with the United States and that within six months. *N. Y. E. Post.*

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Marke Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced th* Copper and Tin Manufactures *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A BOOK for subscriptions to the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh artificial road, is this day opened, and ready for subscribers, at the store of Col. THOMAS BAIRD, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
THOMAS BAIRD,
JAMES O'HARA,
SAMUEL EWALT,
A. TANNEHILL,
} Commissioners.

June 11, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informng them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

William P. Farrand & Co's.

CLASSICAL AND LITERARY BOOK-STORE,

SIGN OF MINERVA, NO. 185, MARKET-STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

AN extensive assortment of *Books*, in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern Languages: also, of Literary, Religious, and Historical works—An establishment particularly designed to afford general supplies of books for classical and professional readers, and for literary institutions: also, the most valuable selections for private libraries.

A general assortment of *Books & Stationary Goods*, for the country; together with a variety of Mathematical, Optical and Fancy articles.

July 14. tf.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville:—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137, 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.—Nos. 13, 25, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY, Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh.

April 14, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Bar Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh. 27th May, 1806. 6m.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

JOHN BAIRD,

TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY nforms his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. Those who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleceis, &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner.

Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, wil be taken on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

BARLEY.

Fifty Three Cents per bushel will be given for good merchantable Barley at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

July 31, 1806.

DAVID M'KEEHAN'S

Book Catalogue.

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 1042.)

RELIGION.

CONFESSION of Faith
ditto Baptist
Calvanism Improved, or the Gospel illustrated as a system of Real Grace issuing in the salvation of all men
Christian Remembrancer, or short reflections on the Faith, Life and Conduct of a real christian
Communicant's Companion, by the Rev. Mr. Matthew Henry
Cases of conscience answered in an Evangelical manner; to which is added the Spiritual companion, or the professing Christian tried at the Bar of God's word, with the Touchstone of Saving Faith prefixed
Cardiphonia; or the Utterance of the Heart, in the course of a real correspondence. By the author of Omicron's Letters, 2 vols.
Calvary, or the Death of Christ, a Poem by R. Cumberland
Centaur not Fabulous
Crook in the Lot
Christ a Christian's Life
Christian Philosophy; or an attempt to display by internal testimony the evidence and excellence of Revealed Religion: with an appendix on Mr. Paine's Pamphlet, on Prayer, &c. By Vicesimus Knox, D. D.
Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel, a republication of the Relgion of Nature
Cole's Discourses on God's Sovereignty, with other points derived thence
Christian World unmasked; by the Rev. Mr. John Berridge
Cloud of Witnesses.
Dictionary of tne Bible
Dickinson's Five Points
Dialogue between Pulpit and Desk
Davies's Sermons on important subjects, 2 vols.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.
——— a Vision; or the Solemn Departure of Saints and sinners, represented under similitude of a Dream
Devout Christian's Vade Mecum, or a select summary of necessary devotions
Doddridge's Sermons to young persons
Drelincourt's Christian Defence against the Fears of Death; with seasonable directions how to prepare ourselves to die well; the 22d edition with a Frontispiece
Death of Abel and Cain
Divine and Moral Songs for Children
David's Psalms
ditto small.
Edwards's History of Redemption
Edward's Sermons
Evans's Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian word; accompanied with a Persuasive to religious moderation, to which is prefixed an account of Atheism, Deism, Theophilanthropism, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Christianity; adapted to the present times
Erskine's Works, complete, in 10 vols.
ditto Gospel Sonnets
Episcopal Book of Common Prayer, of various sizes and prices
Frazer's Key to the Prophecies, which are not yet accomplished
Fox's New and complete book of Martyrs, or an Universal History of Martyrdom, in 2 vols. quarto, embellished with 40 copperplate engravings
Fisher and Erskine on the Assembly's Shorter Catechism
Flavel's Navigation Spiritualized
ditto Husbandry ditto
Flechere's Spiritual Letters
Fuller's Gospel, worthy of All Acceptation, with an appendix
Four Gospels, of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, from his birth to his crucifixion; illustrated with plates
Gospel Alarm to Chrystendom, by Henry Casen, dec. late of Maryland
Golden Treasury for the children of God, whose Treasure is in Heaven
German Gesang Books
ditto Psalters
Guide to Domestic Happiness and Refuge, embellished with plates
Garden of the Soul; or a Manuel of Spiritual Exercises and Instructions: to which are added the Vespers for Sundays
Hervey's whole Works, in 6 vols.
——— Dialogues, in 2 vols.
——— Meditattions.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE AT

T. CROMWELL'S

Commiggion Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

To Actual Settlers

IN BEAVER AND MERCER COUNTIES.

THE Pennsylvania Population Company being desirous to restore harmony among the persons seated on their lands in Beaver and Mercer Counties, and to promote mutual concord between their settlers, and those who have settled adversely to the Company, *GIVE NOTICE*, that although their title to all the aforesaid lands has been completely established by the late decisions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, yet they will not take advantage of the improvements made by such adverse settlers upon tracts not already sold or contracted for, but are willing to sell the lands to them at a price which they think they ought to bring, if no improvements were made thereon.

For the sale of these Lands my Office is kept at the Middle Falls of Big Beaver creek, four miles from Beaver town.

ENNION WILLIAMS,
Attorney for P. P. Co.

July 12, 1806. 3m

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

Found in this Borough on Wednesday *the 10th inst. several dozen IVORY COMBS. The owner is requested to enquire at Major Denny's Store, where he will hear of them, and on proving property and paying charges may get them again.*

Pittsburgh, September 13, 1806.